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WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—For upper and lower Michigan—Showers, turning to snow in upper Michigan; much colder Monday night; fair Tuesday; southeast winds, shifting to west.

VOTE TOMORROW.

If every voter fully appreciated the value of his vote he would be first at the polls. "The man who goes out of town and loses his vote on election day is unfit to live under a free government," is what an eastern exchange declares with emphasis. "All such persons should emigrate to Russia, where absolutism makes voting unnecessary. Any republicans who have made plans for tomorrow which will prevent their voting, should change such plans at once. This is a vital matter. The future economic policy of the government depends upon the result.

Vast interests will be imperiled if the enemy succeed in foisting their reactionary policy upon the country. The result may be determined by a few hundred votes. In the face of these portentous facts, to neglect to vote is unpardonable. It is a crime. An estimate of five per cent has been made to cover those who have registered but who will fail to vote. Let this estimate include no republicans.

It is incumbent upon every friend of President Harrison not only to vote himself, but to see that his friends and immediate neighbors do the same. One of the best administrations this country has ever known is deserving of a most emphatic endorsement. It will not be enough to carry the day by a few hundred votes; the majority should be greater than in 1888.

The thing left to do now is to go to the polls early and vote; in no case to leave the city on election day without voting, and to use every possible effort to induce lukewarm or careless republicans to do the same.

If you don't register today you cannot vote tomorrow.

END OF THE FIGHT.

With tonight's meeting in Hartman's hall the republican campaign in this city will close. The campaign has been one of remarkable quiet. The masses have been appealed to largely through the newspapers and the excitement and passions of former campaigns have been superseded by intelligent discussion of the issues. It is probable that every voter has decided for himself how his vote shall be cast. It is too late now to change opinions. The battle has been waged up to the citadel, the ballot-box, and tomorrow the final charge for the mastery will be made.

True to its pledges that this would be a campaign of education the republican party has adhered strictly to the tariff and urged that the protective policy is better calculated to secure prosperity to the people than free trade. The democrats have accepted the issue, and for once in the history of the party, have stood by their platform with comparative fidelity. Minor issues such as the force bill and wild-cat bank have sprung into prominence only to be crowded out of debate by the principal question at stake.

No biting personalities have been indulged in by either party. Mr. Cleveland has been attacked as the representative of a vicious principle, but his personal character has not been obtruded into the fight. The democrats have shown unwonted respect for President Harrison. The ridicule of "grand father's" has been displaced by a nobler and better regard for the president. When the hand of death was laid upon his household, a nation stood with uncovered head and tendered its condolences. Never before, since the day when Washington first took the oath of office, has an American political struggle been conducted with so much of manliness, intelligence and patriotism. What is true of the national campaign is doubly true of the state campaign. Both Mr. Rich and Mr. Morse have abated the issue of principle and put themselves and the state the compliment of having been pained rather than perturbed.

In the local field, the very nature of the case has made it necessary to call attention to the personal fitness of candidates. In this respect it has been the ambition of THE HERALD to keep within the bounds of truth. Perhaps, in some respects, what it has not said has been more significant than its outspoken criticisms. Consistent that it has done no man unmerited injury, it is prepared to accept the result of tomorrow's election as the will of the majority without regret for the course it has pursued in the campaign.

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ELECTION PROBABILITIES.

Based on the estimate on the best data obtainable from the respective county and congressional committees THE HERALD predicts that John T. Rich will carry this congressional district by 2,500 plurality, and that the republican electoral ticket will have a like vote.

The balance of the general ticket, with the exception of Dickema, will have a plurality equal to its head. The fact that Ellis on two tickets will give him a slight advantage over Mr. Dickema, which cannot be overcome by an enlarged vote in his favor in Ottawa county.

On the county ticket there is an element of uncertainty so great that it is impossible to forecast with reasonable assurance of accuracy. If the doubt as to McQueen's citizenship were removed, his election would seem to be probable, but with this doubt operating against him Mr. Lamoreaux's chances are brightened. Judge Perkins and John T. Gould are slated for sure winners. Mr. Wolcott will defeat Mr. McKnight by a very close vote. Mr. Eddy has a fighting chance to succeed Clerk Harvey. If there is a strong lead for Judge Perkins Mr. Eddy will swing into line with a safe majority. Mr. Eisenhardt will run Treasurer Stebbins a hard race, but the odds he must overcome are discouraging. He ought to be elected. The balance of the ticket will follow the vote on elector.

In the legislative field the republicans will elect two of the three candidates for the house, and possibly the third. The senatorship for the city district will be hotly contested. The present incumbent is banking on his majority of two years ago, but this contest will prove to be the prettiest in the list. Mr. Stoketee is a popular man and the issue between the two will hinge upon that one quality. Mr. Barnard will be elected from the country.

If Mr. Richardson can hold the democratic vote to a unit and add to it the people's party vote of one year ago he will be in the lead on the count. It is not believed by his democratic friends that he will have the solid democratic vote in this city, and therefore it is unsafe to predict the outcome.

The claims made for his opponent are founded upon his personal popularity, and it is claimed by them that he will lead his ticket. If this claim is proved to be true it will amount to a reversal of results in former years, for he has never yet led his ticket by any appreciable number of votes. However, if he runs up even with his ticket and a number of democrats vote for him he will be elected by a safe majority. In spite of the enthusiasm manifested by friends of both candidates for congress THE HERALD believes that there is no certainty as to the result, and would advise extremists on both sides to "hedge."

Giving the democrats the advantage of every doubt, the prospect for electing the entire republican ticket is far from discouraging.

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PRICES STEADY.

"Affairs in Wall street," says Henry Clews, "remain about stationary. Transactions are confined mainly to the industrial stocks and to those of the Reading, St. Paul, New England and Northern Pacific railroads, while the general list is neglected. The 'bull' operations in certain industrials have indirectly helped to support the dormant railroad stocks, and prices therefore are generally kept steady; but there is a feeling, in some quarters, when the movement in the forementioned specialties is slackened, the now neglected stocks may also suffer. It is doubtful, however, whether this view takes sufficient account of the elements of unusual strength underlying the railroad list, which have not yet had adequate expression in an advance in their prices. The holders of railroad stocks are generally men of large means, who know what the roads are doing and appreciate the immense business that is in prospect for them during the next twelve months; and, although they may not deem the present moment the most opportune for an active speculation in their respective specialties, they would not be likely to sit quietly while the 'bears' trifled with their interests. The unexpectedly large increase in last week's surplus of the banks is taken as indicating that the outflow of currency to the interior has reached its climax, and that the shipments to the south, soon to be forthcoming, are likely to be provided for by a reflux of money from the west. The reserves of the city banks, however, are in a low condition—much below what they were a year ago and while no real stringency is feared yet firm rates for money are expected for the remainder of the year."

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OH, THIS POOR COUNTRY.

Why is it that a republican orator can hold an audience, like the one assembled in Hartman's hall Saturday evening, so much better than a democratic orator? There is an answer to this question. Why is it that, before democratic eloquence is no more than two-thirds spent, people arise from their seats and file out of the hall as they did Saturday? It occurred with Springer before he was half through. It occurred with Morse half an hour before he had finished. The vast audience that listened to Paenett, Frye and Burrows staid to the end, although their meetings were longer than either of the democratic meetings.

There is a reason for this. It is, in brief, because the American people very much prefer being told that their country is the most prosperous on the globe, that the American home and the American family are the richest and the happiest in the world, and that as long as the proper economic policy rules the government, this condition will be as lasting and permanent as the rocks. Such is the refrain of the republican orator and what he says is based upon facts and figures the force of which

cannot be broken by a steady week of democratic oratory.

On the contrary, the American people soon grow sick and tired of the stuff that is fed at them from the mouths of democratic speakers. Saturday night's meeting was one mournful, prolonged, heart-rending calamity bowl. Uhl spent an hour in saying that the country was being ruined by tariff "robbers," and Morse spent an hour and a quarter saying the same thing, and adding by way of emphasis that the American people "were sleeping on the verge of a smoldering volcano" and didn't know it. And Springer said the same thing when he was here. These are the men who made affairs like that at Homestead possible. It is their dangerous warnings which array labor against capital. Instead of contributing to the solution of the great problem of capital and labor, they do more to aggravate the situation, or to postpone the settlement of the difficulty than the united forces of socialism and anarchy in their most virulent types. They spread discontent. They employ bitter invectives, overheated abuse and vilification in order to rouse the feelings of the excitable and ignorant, and that is why intelligence becomes disgusted and leaves them. This is, and always has been, the policy of the democratic party, and that is why it flourishes in calamitous times.

It can be said of the republican party that it never appeals to prejudice, nor does it ever make it a point to array labor against capital, or excite or encourage labor riots. It points out to the wage-earner that his condition is that of the happiest and most prosperous class upon the face of the earth. His country is the richest and most blessed of any, and it is not for him to vote for dangerous theories, with the delusive hope held out to him of better times to come. Let well enough alone.

It is reported that the democrats will concentrate their efforts in bringing out to the polls the stay-at-homes. There is considerable money afloat to use where it will do the most good. Extraordinary vigilance will be necessary to prevent any illegal voting.

It remained for the Detroit Free Press to discover that the republicans haven't the ghost of a chance to win. The F. P. should have sprung this six months earlier and saved all the trouble and annoyance of the campaign.

One of the most cold-blooded instances of brutality on record is to be found in the case of the Norfolk, England, nurse girl, who has been deliberately forcing a baby to swallow pins.

"CHRISTIANITY LUNCHEONS" are announced as the latest society fad. After one of them the guests are expected to go home and fill up on corned beef and cabbage.

MISS PAMELIA WRIGHT, who recently died at St. Joseph, knew George Washington, but the intimate acquaintances of Columbus, alas, are all dead.

DETROIT is now finding fault because the teachers in the public schools do not club the pupils more. Verily, Detroit is a progressive town.

Do not be deceived by campaign rosbucks. Vote as you feel it your duty to vote regardless of eleventh-hour surprises.

If the democratic press couldn't "figger" there wouldn't be much comfort for it in the present campaign.

If Mr. McKnight's kindergarten shall vote tomorrow he will be sure to have the reward of gratitude.

THERE is too much of the rattle and turkey-buzzard about the Eagle to make its name appropriate.

HORRIBLE HYPOCRISY.

The use of United States marshals at the polls is horrible hypocrisy. Four years ago Cleveland ordered the use of United States marshals for himself; and his illustrious attorney general, Garland, issued a famous circular on the subject, describing just the right sort of marshal for the occasion. Now, it is terrible, terrible, that the Republicans propose to stem the tide of Tammany hall with a few officials not the property of the Tammany tribe—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

YES, HE LOVED THEM.

Cleveland loved the soldier, there is no doubt about that, and a love of truth compels the admission; but it was the confederate soldier. Out of seventeen appointments as ministers to foreign countries, thirteen were of former officers of the rebel army; one a rebel sympathizer. Now, it is war times as a "secessionist," and just three ex-officers of the union army. The salaries of the fourteen active or constructive rebels ranged from \$5,000 to \$12,000.

Yes, Cleveland loves the (rebel) soldier.—Exchange.

Previous to 1815 there were only two saw-mills in Michigan, run by water power, the one on Clinton river, the other on a creek flowing into the St. Clair. The first steam saw-mill was built at Detroit in 1829 by Harvey Williams.

The total amount of lumber shipped from Alpena since the opening of navigation is 1,232,221,000 feet, 3,301,000 pieces of lath, 3,737,000 shingles, 401,000 cedar posts, 322,000 railway ties, 1,882 pound net stakes and 122 cords of cedar.

There are a few spiritual mediums in Matherton who have got furniture so troubled that it is unsafe to leave it alone in the house.—Clinton Republican.

John Miller fell from a 100-foot electric light tower at Saginaw. He caught hold of a cross wire and saved himself from being killed.

James Duvall, known at his home at Nagawad as James Murphy, is learned to be at La Paz, Bolivia, with a circus.

E. H. Rollins & Son, Chicago bankers, bought St. Joseph's \$21,000 5 per cent bonds at a premium of \$1,011.

Eaton county spent \$4,500 for her poor during the past fiscal year.

MID FILTH AND VICE

A Visit to San Francisco's Chinese Quarter Told

BY PROFESSOR SWENSBERG

A Graphic Picture of the Manners and Customs of the Mongolian Inhabitants of the Golden Gate.

Register! Last chance today.

A journey through Chinatown opium joints, gambling dens, lodging houses, Jose houses, restaurants and theatres. Chinatown—one of the most interesting of all curiosities of the metropolis. It occupies an area of about six square blocks in the heart of the city, instead, as we always supposed, on the outskirts of San Francisco. The population as given us, is about 60,000 though it may be much less. It consists mainly of laborers, laundrymen and domestics, though there are a good number of industrious shopkeepers and wealthy property owners. These Mongolians live in houses, on the roofs and in underground cellars. The stores, windows, wares and business methods are all strange to the white race. The temples or Jose houses, theatres, restaurants and workshops are queer and interesting looking things.

The opium dens are reached through dark, narrow passages, and contain wood bunks or shelves on all sides. Into these the celestial retire at night, resting their heads on a wooden box or some article of wearing apparel. A few whiffs from their pipes bring on the desired stupor. The cooking is done from a small stove, generally in the middle of the room. Cheap eating houses furnish meals for about ten cents per day, yet they can board themselves for less. The visitor can here imagine himself in a populous corner of China. Even the front of the buildings have assumed a celestial aspect, not only in the signs and placards in the shop windows and walls, but in the altered architecture and decorations.

Chinese Encroachments.

Chinatown is that portion of San Francisco which was at one time occupied by the wealth and aristocracy of the city, but the industrious Chinamen encroached from time to time upon this portion of the city, purchased lots and houses, built upon them, and changed the houses and blocks after their own style and to please their own peculiar fancies and conveniences, until at last they became the possessors of the property which at one time constituted the city of San Francisco.

Chinatown is less than ten minutes' walk from the city hall, and is surrounded on all sides by prominent business streets, line business blocks and residences, occupied almost exclusively by Americans. A daylight tour through Chinatown can be made with safety by women, though we would not advise them to visit the underground portion of this peculiarly constructed city. Neither men nor women can make the trip into and through its mysterious alleys, by-ways and slums at night without a guide, unless they are willing to take serious risks.

Disreputable Localities.

Visitors usually go in numbers of ten to twenty; if the number is below ten, say five or six, one guide is sufficient, but if they go in larger numbers then two guides usually accompany the party, one to lead and the other to follow. The usual charge of the guides is from \$1 to \$2 a person. When there are men only in a party places are visited, if they so desire, where respectable women could not be taken, and the worst of Chinese depravity, and to say that of other nationalities is now.

Starting out with a party and two guides about 10 p. m., a short walk brought us into the streets monopolized by the Chinese. There are peculiarly quaint little shops and stores of all sorts, in which are kept every variety of Chinese goods, made by them, and imported from their own country. Here also is offered for sale everything eatable and drinkable that the Chinaman of ordinary means can buy. Vegetables predominate, and they are mainly those sold in American markets. All Chinese stores and shops are kept open until a late hour of the night. In many places there are crowds of men pursuing their favorite Chinese games and gambling vocations. Some are smoking pipes, cigarettes and opium, and seemingly taking comfort and ease. In another shop you can see from one-half to a dozen men at work by the midnight oil making cigars.

Passing a barber shop, we look into the iron doors, which are open, and see the peculiar methods of shaving the heads. Several more Chinamen were having their ears cleaned and the hairs which grow in them plucked out. All of them seemed to take solid comfort under the mesmerizing influence of the performance. We entered a drug store where we found Chinese patrons drinking vile looking concoctions out of bowls and having expressions on their faces indicating disgust. Sitting at little tables on one side of the room were several parties smoking and gambling. Our guide seemed perfectly familiar with all the places, addressed these inmates by their names and walked into all parts of their habitations without a word of resentment being offered. We entered another combination store where the guide walked back of the counter and helped himself to such articles as he desired to eat. He took from the drawers and shelves dried fish, dried lizards, dried toads, dried snakes and every other conceivable variety of Chinese drugs, prescribed by Chinese doctors, and explained the various healing virtues attributed to them.

Imported Pigeons.

On our route and upon entering another shop we were shown a box of pigeons just imported from China. They proved quite a curiosity as their little heads bled in and out between the slats of their box. We entered one of their Jose houses lighted by Jose sticks and varieties of other lights. Here we found elaborate wood carvings, nearly all gilded, representing various religious legends. They are quite old carvings and they are all suited to the various religious observances of the Chinese. There were elaborate hangings covered with numerous Chinese hieroglyphics of great size. There were several large metal incense burners, and numerous gods and idols of every conceivable description.

Use of the Jose Houses.

The principal use that the Chinese make of the Jose houses is to offer propitiations to their gods, whom they desire in undertakings contemplated, even to the taking of the life of anybody that may stand in their way, and this end is frequently cast

against one of their own families. Everything in the Jose houses we visited is said to have been imported from China.

We were next piloted into a high-toned Chinese restaurant. The first floor is devoted to the sale of cigars, tobacco and trinkets and to the general business office. The second floor is for second-class customers, while the third floor is furnished with elaborate and costly furniture and fixtures. Here their first-class customers are served, and being accorded that distinguished honor, we drank the tea brewed in separate cups, from which it is poured into smaller tea cups, the leaves being kept back by a small saucer held in the top of a small brewing cup. With the tea, cake, salted almond meats and a variety of preserved Chinese fruits were served, and the charge to each person was 25 cents.

We next entered a store where live fowls are kept and sold. Here we found large boxes fastened to the ceiling which were used as sleeping places by the families and employees. At the next place in our line of march we found a family keeping a fruit stand on the sidewalk, living and eating in a little stall and sleeping in a box fastened to the front of the building under the awning and over their fruit stand. A Chinaman can live in apparent comfort in the same space required by a single American working man for his bed-room alone. They are shelved in sections, two and three tiers, one above the other, and deep enough for the slight Chinaman to slide in.

Always Cleanly Dressed.

Notwithstanding all inconveniences in these close, suffocating quarters, the men are clean and neat. The house, two and three stories beneath the ground, the Chinaman always comes out cleanly dressed, when one would naturally suppose from one visit that he would sleep the sleep of death at the end of the night, and be hauled out a dead lump in the shape of a mummy.

"Let all keep together near the front of the line and close in the rear and look sharp," cried out the guide as he stood on the steps of a narrow and dangerous passage-way leading into a deep cellar which looked vile, even in the dim light of a kerosene lamp. "Let you all take care of yourselves. Do not lean against the walls if you do not wish to ruin your clothes."

"Now see that you keep in line, keep close up to each other," sung out the guide, as he led the way into the depths of silent darkness below. The way was so narrow that we could not even an ordinarily fat man to pass through. The numerous beams and doorways at frequent turning points were so low down that heads must be bowed in humble submission to our surroundings with sights unknown and unseen yet to come.

Preparing their opiums and filling their pipes for a quieting, peaceful smoke, which shall tell them to sleep for the balance of the night. At one point we halted for a moment. Here several passages led out from a small room, and the guide was anxious to know that none of the party had been lost or gone astray. We counted up and found that a number of strangers not belonging to our party had followed us closely. Our guide had not seen them, but our men in the rear noticed them and became suspicious of their character and probable intentions.

Made a Suggestion.

He suggested that it would be more agreeable to us if they would take some other route, and realizing that they were suspected and watched they disappeared out of sight. Moving along into a little room under the sidewalk, we found a Chinese woman with a little girl about seven years of age, who at the request of the guide, sung in a trembling little voice, "Nearer My God Thee." A number of juvenile songs in English, and closing with a Chinese song. We were informed that the child was under instruction in one of the mission schools in San Francisco, and tribute was offered. Resuming our march through narrow passages and over many stairways, we passed a kitchen in which complicated cooking was in progress. We entered a Chinese theater, where we found a midnight supper in course of preparation for the employees. This was a sight worth seeing. Moving on, we came to the stage of the theater, a rough, lantern-like affair. Here men were at work making elaborate costumes to be worn by the actors during the new play season. The theater itself was dimly lighted, but we could see that it was a large, square room, without decorations. The pit was filled with benches, while along the sides were rows of galleries for the women, who are never allowed to sit with the men.

Moving on again through more narrow passages, deep down under the theater, then climbing up again, we came to the street. We made a turn and soon came into an alley about twenty feet wide, which was fairly swarming with Chinamen. Another turn brought us into a Chinese lodging house.

A Cheap Lodging House.

We passed into an open court reeking with filth. After the guide's giving us a graphic description and a bird's-eye view of the past midnight surroundings, we passed on, crossing the court. We were ushered into a room not over 10 by 12 feet in size, with the ceiling very low, in which a dozen men were smoking opium and sleeping. We were told that this was the regular lodging place of twenty-two men during the winter. The bunks were of three tiers, just high enough for the celestial to slide in. The bunks were built of common boards, and each lodger had a block of wood for a pillow. Several of the opium smokers good-naturedly showed us how the soothing syrup is prepared. But the place was vile, and we were glad to move on through the upper passages and galleries of the building, which were dimly lighted with oil lamps, and so back to the alley, where there was better light and purer atmosphere than within. In one of the passages, crouched in a box under a shelf, we found a man who had been convicted of a crime which branded him as an outcast. It was said that nobody would associate with him, and that no better lodging place was allowed him.

The Gambling Houses.

Into the crowded alley again we were ushered and counted, and our guides cautioned us to button our coats over our watches and jewelry and to be careful that it was not snatched from us. We were ushered into a gambling room, where we found a man who had been convicted of a crime which branded him as an outcast. It was said that nobody would associate with him, and that no better lodging place was allowed him.

our guides, indicating that we were not followed by the police, the play went on.

Moving on again we came to another alley, lined on both sides with houses which were the abode of Chinese women. The doors opened into the alley, or into passages easily reached from it, each door having a grate opening from the top. Into some of these houses parties composed of men exclusively are taken, but where there are women only a walk through the alley is permissible.

Rag-pickers Rooms.

We visited rooms where rag-pickers have their homes, and another place where a woman who had been in California for over forty years, lived in a room not much larger than a dry-goods box. It was high enough to barely stand up in and long enough to lie down in, providing she did not stretch out full length, though she was by nature very short in stature. This completed our rounds of underground Chinatown, and as it was long past midnight a portion of the party was well satisfied to move on into the brilliantly lighted and cleanly streets beyond.

On our way we were taken into the jail, police quarters and station houses where we saw some of the saddest sights ever seen. Women and men were penned in lying on the filthy floors. We counted in one of these compartments twenty-four women in the most forlorn condition. The rooms were on the ground floor and were not larger than a comfortable room for one person in the average house of our city. The prisoners were packed in, some were fighting each other, the men were on the opposite side, a narrow walk being between them. This last picture of life seemed even worse than Chinatown, because Chinamen, white men and black men were all crowded into one pen.

Should Visit Chinatown.

We moved on, we returned to our hotels about 3 a. m. It will take several days and nights to receive somewhat of a correct idea of Chinatown and its surroundings and so as to be able to tell the story correctly, this would make pages. No one ought ever to visit San Francisco without a long visit through the China city, in the center of a beautiful American city.

Perhaps "Chinatown" in the center of San Francisco is no worse in the way of filth and crime than the sections of New York and other eastern cities occupied by the lower classes of Italians and other poor foreigners; while the Chinese themselves are more cleanly and better dressed than the lower and criminal classes of such. Few will question that they are an undesirable class of immigrants and residents, or that they have many vices, but they also have some virtues that are not characteristic of Caucasian races. Though it may be well to prohibit their further entry into the United States, it would be to do damage to California if they should be returned at once to their native country, depriving the people of that state of their services without time to bring in a

new laboring population to take their places.

Space forbids a further description of this, to us, interesting subject, but suffice it to say that a visit to San Francisco, and not to include Chinatown, is a rare thing by the tourist, either woman or man. C. G. S.

Dr. Greeley is Dead.

The Rev. Stephen S. Greeley, who was pastor of the Park Congregational church from 1857 to 1862, is dead at his home in Guilmarin, N. H. He was seventy-nine years old.

He was a graduate of Dartmouth and had served in the New Hampshire legislature in 1879 and 1880.

When the war broke out Dr. Greeley resigned his pastorate to enter the service as chaplain of a Michigan regiment. Following the war he accepted a pastorate in Oswego, N. Y., where he remained eight years. He then went to Guilmarin, N. H., where he resided until his death.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Tracy, who was driving yesterday afternoon with a woman friend on West Division street, sustained a dislocation of her shoulder by being thrown out of the buggy. The horse became frightened at a dog and shied, overturning the buggy. Mrs. Tracy was taken to her home, No. 26 North Jefferson street, and Dr. Hoskin attended her.

Funeral of Henry Bayard.

The funeral of Henry Bayard will be held at the family residence, on Union street, at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Dan F. Bradley will conduct the services. Many of the members of the bar association will attend. The funeral will be taken to Lansing on the 125 train.

Series of Pedro Parties.

The Innes Rifles have instituted a series of Pedro parties which will last until the holidays. Every Saturday night the winner of the most games is presented with a prize, and Christmas the person having won the most games in the series will be given a special prize.

Played With Powder.

The police were called to the corner of Ottawa and Lyon streets yesterday, where they found several boys playing with a can of powder. The nucleus of a Fourth of July celebration was taken away from the boys and Patrolman Porter had all the fun himself.

Harry Smith at Rest.

The funeral of Harry W. H. Smith was held from the family residence yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the remains were laid at rest in the Fulton street cemetery. The services were under the auspices of the Elks and the Masons.

Shooting on Sunday.

Fred Kepler and George Renard, two boys, were arrested yesterday afternoon for violating the ordinance relative to the use of fire arms in the city limits. They were shooting guns on West street. They will appear this morning.

Lo, THE Poor Indian,

With untutored mind shaves off his whiskers and dis-appoints the wind.

It is not Lo the poor Indian now-a-days, but Lo the poor hunter who goes into the woods not perfectly prepared for what he may meet there.

FROM NOV. 5 TO NOV. 25,

Deer may be killed in the lower peninsula, excepting in Allegan and VanBuren counties, and so our list today will prove interesting reading to all sportively inclined.

Winchester Rifles, Marlin Rifles, Winchester Repeating

Rifles, Winchester Repeating

Shot Guns, New Baker Shot Guns, American Side

Snap Single Barrel Guns, Forehand & Wadsworth,

Hopkins & Allen, Merwin, Hulbert & Co. Single Bar-

rel Guns, Double Barrel Breech Loading Guns, Le-

fanchaux Action, Side Snap, Top Snap, Pieper Guns,

Daly Three-Barrel Guns, Remington's Muzzle Load-

ing, single and double; Flobert Rifles, all grades;

Quackenbush Safety Rifles, Chicago Air Rifles, King

Air Rifles, Matchless Air Rifles, Rifle Lights, Peep

Globe, Rocky Mountain and Lyman.

